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REJECTED COMMUNICATIONS WILL
NOT BE RETURNED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY STAMPS.

SATURDAY, JANURAY 31, 1903.

JUDGE PRYOR AND THE MON-ROE DOCTRINE.

Judge Roger A. Pryor, of New York, has written for the New York Sun an interesting article on the Monroe Doctrine, in which he reproduces the several declarations on that subject that were made Presidents of the United States, concluding with the famous pronouncement of President Monroe, as follows:

of President Monroe, as follows:

"With the existing colonies and dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European Power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Judge Pryor then adds:

Judge Pryor then adds:

Judge Pryor then adds;
"That at this moment Venezuela is subject to oppression and the control of its
destiny by a European coalition is patent
to the world; and yet for the relief of
the victim the United States lifts neither
hand nor voice. Little does our impotent arbitration in 1903 redeem our
pledge of protection in 1823!
"Inevitably the question confronts us;
Have we renounced the Monroe Doctrine?
If so, in what chapter of American history may the pallioned be found? On the
contrary, the doctrine has been expressly
and distinctly reaserted by President
Tyler, Polk, Buchanan, Grant and Cleveland."
And so the American people are brought

And so the American people are brought face to face with this question. Monroe Dectrine is now to be considered as a fact and not as theory. In Judge Pryor's opinion, and he is a learned judge, the doctrine has been flagrantly violated by Great Britain and Germany What are we going to do about it? Venezuela is indebted to these Powers, and after vainly trying for years to collect President Roosevelt to use force-to blockade the ports of Venezuela and hold her up until she should come to terms. Did the President do wrong in grant ing this permission? Should be have as serted the Monroe Doctrine in the first instance? Should be have informed these Powers that they must not use force in

The President thought not. He gave his consent to a "pacific blockade." Ships of war were accordingly sent over from England and Germany and the blockade established. Not only so, but the Veneguelan navy was captured and forts were shelled. There is no sort of question that Venezuela has been oppressed. What are we going to do about it? Are we going to ward the foreign Powers off's Are we going to war in Venezuela's be Are we going to defend with arms every South American republic which goes into debt and refuses to pay up? These are timely questions.

ing to Judge Pryor, the Monroe Doctrine demands of us that we interfere in this trouble and stop the oppression; and bewe have not "lifted our hand for the reros Doctrine has been abandoned. At the same time the Washington Post of yesterday tells Venezuela to "stand nat" on Mr. Bowers' proposal and not to yield to the preferential demands of the al-

"Venezuela would be foolish, cowardly and andignitied," insists the Post, "were she to concede this point. She has made it sufficiently plan that she is willing to meet her lawful obligations in a reasonable way. If Germany and England will not have it so, Venezuela will be wise to tell them to do their worst. She has already lost all that she can lose by the Anglo-German blockade. There is the practical certainty that a much further prolongation of the existing scandal will lead to protest both by the Britis Parliament and the American Congress. Venezuela has nothing to lose and everything to gain by the friction. Mr. Bowen should stand patt?"

And so it goes. Here is advice from

And so it goes. Here is advice from the National Capital to Venezuela to sit tight and defy the Powers. But who

Does the Post mean to say that the United States will back Venezuela in this stand? We are face to face with the Monroe Dectrine, and while this complication will in all human probability be amicably settled, new complications are liable at any moment to arise, and so it behooves us to have a frank understanding with ourselves. Let us settle the matter once for all. Is the Monroe Doctrine the same as when it was pronounced against the Holy Alliance Are we going to stand spensor for all republics of South America? If so, let's settle the matter once for all and enlarge our navy, for sooner or later we shall have to fight about it.

THE BARKSDALE BILL.

Senator Barksdale thinks that if there is disposition to smother his pure elections bill in committee he ought to know it. "I know the people of the State want the bill," says he, "and I am at least en titled to some kind of report. I wan to say that I shall continue to press for a hearing, and will not give up until I am whipped on the floor of the House."
He may be sure that the people are behind him, and if this bill, or some other equally as good, is not passed, the people will have a reckoning with those who are responsible for the fallure. We do not say this as a threat. We hope there is no occasion for a threat. But there is no doubt that there is a general de mand throughout the length and breadth of the commonwealth for an election taw that will carry out the spirit of the Constitution and insure, as far as pos-

sible, absolutely honest elections.

the negro vote, not because, as Mr. Thom put it, we feared its power, but because re feared its demoralization. If now we fail to get rid of the demoralization which negro suffrage brought upon us, we shall not have ridded ourselves of the crowning evil of negro suffrage.

The members of the General Assembly must see this. The eyes of the whole country are upon us. We have taken a bold stand in getting rid of the negro ote, and we have proclaimed our reason to the world. We must now as an honest people keep the faith and redocu our promise to remove every suspicion from the ballot-box.

A COLORED PREACHER'S VIEW

We have received the following communication:

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—James Hayes, about whom much has been recently said concerning a speech he made in Washington, D. C., on last Monday night, does not represent the negroes of Virginia as such. Doubtless he has a small following like unto himself, who multiply words without knowledge and whose judgment goes beyond the bounds of sensible reasoning.

The conservative negroes of Virginia have no fight on hand against the Constitution of their State, but are trying themselves and advising their brethren to prepare themselves to meet the requirements of said document.

Nowhere in this country are the negroes better treated than they are in Virginia. James Hayes is pursuing the wrong course. He must eat his own cooking—we are not guests at his table.

PREACHER.

PREACHER. PREACHER. 30.

This communication comes voluntarily from a well-known colored preacher of Richmond and paster of one of the largest and most influential colored churches, We print it with pleasure and we hope that our correspondent speaks advisedly and correctly when he says that Lawyer Hayes has but a small following in Virginia and that "the conservative negroes of the State have no fight on hand against the Constitution."

But if this be true, why do not the onservative negroes get hold of Hayes and hold him down? Why do not they old public meetings and denounce the ncendlary speech which he recently made n Washington? The vilest part of that speech, by the way, was in the conclu-

"No two people," said he, "having the same religion, and speaking the same tongue, living together, have ever been kept apart. This is well known, and it is one of the reasons why the dominant race is crushing out the strength of the negro in the South."

Its vile meaning is plain enough and every white man who reads to Hence ve say to our preacher correspondent hat the conservative negroes of Virginia will do well to hold Hayes down. They an at least repudiate him and the infamous doctrine he is preaching. Hayes and the whole race is held responsible. ins is the first protest we have seen have more weight had it come from a representative gathering of Richmond ne-

That, of course, is a matter for the colored people to determine for them-selves. But we tell them that Hayes has done his race and the negro cause more harm than all the legislation of a

CAROLINA'S CHOICE.

The Senatorial deadlock in the North ocratic caucus, after a long and somewhat exciting struggle, having named Hon. Lee S. Overman, of Rowan county, as its choice to succeed Hon, Jeter C. Pritchard, Republican, in the United States Schate.

Mr. Overman is a comparatively young man and one among the ablest of the of old men. If we mistake not, her two younger generation of North Carolina statesmen. Having in his younger days Vance as private secretary, when Vance ast occupied the Executive chair in North Carolina, and being a son-in-law of the late Senator Merriman, Mr. Overman may be said to be a graduate of the political school that gave to the old North State and to the country these eminent statesmen.

The contest which ended in the election of Mr. Overman was one of the most interesting and exciting that North Carolina has had for many years. Able mer were before the caucus, and any one of the three who were in the fight to the finish would have honored their State in the Senate chamber of the nation. No mistake could have been made in the se lection of either Overman, Watson or Craig. They are three able, honest, patriotic and pure men, and their contest was indeed a fight of the giants. All had strong and carnest friends in the Legislature, between whom the lines were drawn tightly. Each man had loyal and good fighters to espouse his cause, and it is to their everlasting credit that the fight was a clean one, no taint of scandal being anywhere noticeable in the long drawn out contest. It is worthy of no tice, too, that money seems to have had no influence in the good fight, the richer men who started in at the beginning of the contest making the poorer show and dropping out before the fight was many

North Carolina is again, after next March, to be represented in the Senate by two Democrats, and as is the custom o the good old State, it will be ably rep

GRAVES OF MONROE FAMILY.

We are not uhmindful of the many denands that are being made upon Virginia's treasury and the necessity restin upon the Legislature to be economical. Yet we trust an item will be included in the appropriation bill sufficient to pay for the removal to Richmond of the remains of President Monroe's wife and daughter. Only \$350 or \$100 will be re-

Mrs. Monroe preceded her Illustrio susband to the grave and was laid to rest in the family burial ground. He died in New York July 4, 1831. He was making his home with his son-in-law, Mr. Governeur, when his end came. His fun-We have eliminated from our politics eral was such as belitted his station, and,

to Virginia, it was placed in a vault in a private cemetery in New York. In 1858 conformably to an agreement made be tween this State and Mr. Monroe's de scendants, the body was brought to Rich

mond and interred in Hollywood. The New York Seventh Regiment came here as the funeral escort and was handsomely entertained by the First Virginia and the State and city authorities. Much patriotic oratory was vented, but three cars later many who then throw their arms about one another's necks were at

The spot in Hollywood where Monro eccived final sepulture is known of all men here. The grave is covered by a sarcophagus-like stone, which tered by a structure of iron, said to bear seme sort of resemblance to the canopy over the efficies of Heloise and Abelard

in Pere la Chaise Cemetery, Paris. The State appropriated several thousand dollars to defray the expense of the removal of Monroe's remains from New York to Richmond, and our recollection is that his tomb was paid for out of that fund. Wonder has been expressed that more ground was not secured for it; but. as it is, the temb stands in the center of a circle (near the periphery of which are the graves of President Tyler, Commodore M. F. Maury and other worthles), and there is plenty of room in the lot for

they ought to be there. roe's work, of the honor he reflected upon the disregard of personal interests-which resulted in his dying a very poor man. History has assigned him a position likely to grow greater, not diminish, as time passes, and now it is little enough for us to do for him to gather about him the dust of those dear ones for whom he would have made that provision could he have willed it so.

altogether a lovely working machine. There is some trouble somewhere, and the question as to how to perfect the system is up to the Legislature. Charleston Post is pleased to observe that in coming up to the discussion of the matter the members of the assembly are displaying a refreshing independence of spirit. The Post further says:

"The dispensary is a fair and proper subject of consideration and investigation and the screen of factional politics is no longer available to hide its faults."

pers of the South Carolina Assembly are no longer under the control of the Till man influence and that is a blessed thing

There is before the Tennessee Legisla ture the most remarkable liquor bill that has yet come to the surface. It places the State under local option, except a to cities with over 5,000 inhabitants, of which there are eight. There can be no licensed sale in the other, and smaller, towns unless sanctioned by the majority of voters of each, in a popular election. key dealers in the eight towns and cities are not fighting the bill-in fact, are rather in favor of it, because they see n it a good jug trade to the smaller towns, which in the nature of the case will be very profitable.

The prophets predicted a little while ago that large sums of gold would be sent abroad in January to pay our foreign debts. But January has gone and no gold has been exported. On the contrary, sterling exchange is going down. The explanation is that we liquidated much of our foreign debt in the closing months of last year, and a high authority on foreign exchange says that our indebtedness to Europe for borrowed money will have been discharged by

afraid to trust its interests in the hands representatives in the United States Sen Certain it is that Senator Pettus, who was on Thursday re-plected to the Ser. ate for another term of six years, which which time, if he lives until then, he may be said in passing that, notwithstanding the great age of the two Senators, no State in the Union is more ably represented in the Senate than Alabama,

the courts and seek damages from States and counties in which the officials did nothing to prevent the raiding of coal mains during the awrul fuel famine. It is not at all unlikely that the courts will hold that such countles are liable for heavy damages for the coal that was stolen. Courts are not sentimental and will have to decide that property rights in coal are as sacred as in any other thing and as much so in a fuel famine time as at any other time.

Speaking for the oysters themselves the opinion that the bivalve finds no comfort in the old song, "Roll, Jordan

The Norfolk public is demanding of its loctor mayor that he prepare an adeounte prescription for the Sunday drink

A woman orator out in Utah discussed the Smoot case with such vigor as to dislocate her jaw. The man political crater gets his jaw dislocated by another man

Now, come to think about it: Him pocket artillery is not peculiar to the South. Its uses are known in other portions of the country.

how it happened that the modern variety out in Colorado should arm itself with pistois and sit up 'o nights to elect an old time Republican to the United States

patent for an "extensible telescopic leg."

presumably to be used by people who have long standing contracts to hick teemselves for something. Mr. Jim Tillman says he fears he will not get a fair trial in South Carolina, A great many good and luw-abiding citi-zens of his State are haunted with the same kind of a fear.

An Hour With

Virginia Editors. After reproducing a part of the speech that Lawyer Hayes made in Washing-

ton, the Bedford Bulletin says:

"Of course, nobody pays any attention to Hoyes, though such remarks are tiltely to de incalculable harm to the no-gre himself, but we are carlous to know if John S. Wise endorses the above sentiments of his brother lawyer."

The Bristol Courier looks at it this way: "Hayes, the negro lawyer of Richmond, made an anarchistic speech in Washington a few days ago. The fruits of Rossevelt's folly are appearing early. The tall Teddy must tumble."

The Brunswick Gazette concludes a lengthy review of the Campbell case this paragraph:

"The Democratic party is wholly responsible for the administration of affairs in Virginia and it cannot without danger encourage or condone official misconduct."

The Charlotte Gazette keeps hammering away on the good roads question. In its last desue it says:

In its last desue it says:

"If our roads would receive prompt attention, if bad sections could be repaired when needed, some improvement might oe had. If in every district an overseer with proper team were employed, we believe the expense would be lessened, and improvement be made year by year. By the present system, the money expended for our roads is virtually thrown away."

In a long article on the outlook in the two Värginias the Lexington Gazette says

"The eyes of the whole people of the United Stries are focused upon the mineral stores of West Virginia, and the foremost nations of the world are now directed towards the coal fields of this State."

The Salem Times-Register remarks: "If we have a pure food law, why certainly let it be enforced. But how many people, do you suppose, know there was such a law on the statute

North Carolina Sentiment.

North Carolina Sontlment.

In a long article on temperance legislation, which is now agitating the General Assembly, Webster's Weekly says:
"Whatever legislation may be enacted along this line by the present Legislature, let it be absolute, and under no circumstances let if be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. Deliver us from another State election on the whiskey question!"

The current issue of the Enfield Ledger discusses at length the methods of Prestdent Roosevelt, and among other things,

"It is evident that a man who is willing to bring up race issues again which have been partially settled that he may remain in office is not the proper man to hold the office. There are abler men in the Republican party than the present incumbent, and if the country is to have another Republican President the South will welcome one who will not stir up issues which had been partially settled." "It is evident that a man who is wil-

The Raleigh Times gives us this bit of interesting information, which may be labelled "Legislation Run Mad":

Senator Webb, of Asheville, has a bill tanding an examination before the State Board of Barber Experts. nation will include a thorough knowledge of shaving and hair-cutting, also pract cal information about skin diseases and contageous complaints. A similar all was introduced in the last Legislature This is in line with the measure to require music teachers to stand an examination before a State Board.

The Wilmington Star publishes a comnunication from General W. R. Cox on heep-raising, and says:

"Such testimony as this of General Cox, who writes carefully, is weighty and shows that there is a handsome profit in the business. There is at least enough in it to encourage our farmers to give some attention to the neglected and unappreciated sheep, one of the farmer's best friends."

The Charlotte Observer comments or he fate of a bill dear to its heart as follows:

"With brutal frankness Speaker Hen-"With brutal frankness Speaker Henderson said to Ropresentative Kluttz, Tuesday, that he "could not allow consideration" of the Appaiachlam Park bill at this session. Whether or not this is such a bill as should pass, the Louis certainly has a right to consider it, especially since a majority of its members have said by potition to the Speaker that they wish to do so. But the Czar says No, and No it is."

The Durham Herald says: The President will find that Sambo is not slow in asking for all that he can possibly have any expectation of get-

"Chimes of Normandy." The name of Robert Planquette, who died yesterday in Paris, is less familiar than the titles of his operas, which have been enormously popular in this country and in England, as well as in France,

and in England, as well as in France, though their popularity has not been of the kind that excites interest in the composer. Very likely not one in ten of those who hear "The Chimes of Normandy" know or care that it is Pinnquette's "Lees Cloches do Corneville." This is by far the most nopular of his operas, but he also wrote "Rip Van Windel" (1882), "The Old Guard" (1887) and "Faul Jones" (1889), showing a predilection for American themes unusual in a Frenchman, though America has continued to prefer "The Chimes of Normandy." Planquette was born in Parls and educated in the conservatory there.—Springfield Republican.

Booker Has Better Sense.

We feel certain that the President didn't ask Booker Washington's advice before putting into effect the present Roosseveitan policy as to the colored ruce in this country. We credit Booker with having far botter judgment than is being displayed at the White House on the subject here referred to.—Norfolk Ledger.







DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCH WORKS

Write us for our free book, "Fraudulent Watches."

A STATE OF THE STA

DAILY CALENDAR, JAN. 80. 5005-Puro Elections Bill Passes Vir-rinis Legislature and Senator Barkedalo is happy... 1105-Heaviest Snow-storm since 1859.

Mr. John D. Randle, of Baltimore, is what he calls himself, a plain drumwhat he calls himself, a plain drum-mer.

"You eee." he said, "we call a man a drummer, not because he belongs to a brass band, but because—well, you see the point?"

Our friend was here at the Plumbers'

Our friend was here at the Plumbers' Convention not long ago, and he is here again, representing the James Robertson Manufacturing Company, dealers in, etc.

In coming here he got mixed up with Mr. Morgan R. Mills, who is a plumber, and then the story leaked out of how the two got together in Haltimore once and went out to Patapsco and paddled around and ate four dozen devilled crabs and drank two crates of singer ale and

We didn't question the ginger ale proposition the way they were going after it when we got mixed up in the crowds, but we seriously doubt the crab state-

ment.

And when we expressed our doubt, we were declared to be daffy and didn't know what we were talking about, and always was.

"Now, to prove you are daffy," said Mr. Mills, "I'm goner fool you with a little trick I have here. It's one of those now you see it and now you don't affairs. Watch the professor."

We watched the professor, and he pulled from his pocket a little comical box.

box. "See that ball in there?" he said, as

"See that ball in there?" he said, as he opened the box and displayed a small black ball.

We saw it.
"Now, where is it?" he said, as he closed the box with a quick movement.
"In the box," we replied:
"I'll bet you a million dollars it ain't," he said, "or I'll bet you a million it is, which ever way you have the money to put up on."

A mere million didn't make any never mind to us, but we began to think that

When we told everybody we were going to Manchester the other day, we were advised to wear boots.
We cast the inshination back into the face of the party who gave it.
There is no need to wear boots in Manchester any more than in Richmond or any place else.
The multis no ways then it to be or any place else.

The mud is no worse than it is in Richmond, and the polish on our patent leathers stays just as long as it does in

We don't know when we enjoyed an evening so much as we did of the calendar tea by the Presbyterian young ladies.

dies.

And we never saw so many protty girls in a bunch together before.

And the sweet singing!

My goodness, it was fine!

We hope they will have it again, and we hope they will be there to eat some ice cream and cake with us.

HARRY TUCKER.

Why This Rumbling? We are not at all surprised to read in a contemporary that "great cracks and fissures are appearing in the ground down in Massachusetts." Geo. Fred has been very restless of late and something was due to give way.—Montgomery Advantage.

"Internal" Fitness of Things. Our contemporary, the Phot Mountain News, intersperses its column of "North Carolina items" with paragraph advertisements of a tar remedy for coughs. This is certainly observing the eternal as well as internal fitness of things.—Raleigh Post,

Qan't Refra'n.

The New Orleans Pleayune says that wenty-six Democratic Senators will opnose the Cuban treaty. It really seems oo good an opportunity to be averlooked for the Democrats to make another blunder.—Louisyille Courier-Journal.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 1st.

STUDIES IN THE BOOK OF ACTS.

SUBJECT: "Paul at Athens.—Acts 17:22-34, GOLDEN TEXT: "He preached unto them Jesus and the resurrection."-Acts 17-18.

By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.-Leaving Berea to escape from the Jews, who had come over from Phossalonica, Paul followed the Maser's direction (Matt., x:23), and fled to He was escorted by brethren who know the way, the journey being more than two hundred miles in a southorly direction, occupying at least a week At the time Athens was the chief city of Achaia, one of the most important divisions of Greece. Founded in 1556 B. C., by Ceogrops, it had been the capital of the leading republic, and had been disinguished as the seat of literature in the golden period of the nation. While waiting for Silas and Timothy to join him, probably two weeks empsed, during him, probably two weeks enpsed, during which Paul looked about the city. On the Sabbath he visited the Jewish synagogues, and, according to his custum in other places, engaged in teaching. One day he encountered the philosophers who livited him to the Aroopagus, se called because it was on a hill named from Ares, or Mars. There he delivered an address, which we shall now study. INSCRIPTION.—Paul began his address by referring to an inscribion "To The

from Ares, or Mars. There he delivered an address, which we shall now study. INSCRIPTION.—Paul began his address by referring to an inscription "To The Unknown God." which he had seen on one of the altars, courteously remarking that the people were exceedingly religious (verses 22 and 23), not superstituous, no our version has it. It is said that there were 30,000 idols in the city, and Potronius declared that it "was easier to find a god in Athens than to find a man." And yet these numerous allars failed to eatisty the longings of the heart. Neither had Greek culture, in which art, poetry and philosophy attained an excellence unknown elsewhere, met the needs of man's higher nature. This one altar with its strange inscription showed that many supposed that there was a Deity, unknown to them, superior to others, whose favor they covoted. The best learning of the time had advanced far enough to reveal a necessity which it could not supply. There was Paul's opportunity and text. He boldly declared his mission to announce the Being whom by their unaided powers they had been unable to discover (Job., xi:7).

HABITATION.—The pagans defled the powers of nature and the spirits of departed heroes. They suppossed that the latter would come to abide in some form which the devotee might construct, or that he would come to abide in some form which the devotee might construct, or that he would come to abide in some form which the devotee might construct, or that he would come to abide in some form which the devotee might construct, or that he would come to abide in some form which the devote might construct, or that he would come to abide in some form which the devote might construct, or that he would come to abide in some form which the devote might construct, or that he would come to abide in some form which the develor might construct, or that he would come to abide in some form which the develon. Paul lets the pillosophers know that the God whom he proclaimed was the maker of the "world and all things therein" (Acts, xiv

to other views, the courage that prompted the utterance was of the highest degree.

WORSHIP.—The apostle next presented the proper motive and method of worship which ought to be offened to this exalted Being, who had made all things, who governs all things. The pagans supposed hat their gods had needs which men might supply and in supplying which, favor might to obtained. They brought costly offerings of good and drink for the gods to consume. This idea of the dependence of god on men, the reversal of the truth, Paul disclaims and disproves. (Psalms, 1:9, 10). The God whom he procialmed cannot be worshiped with men's hands; that is by their gifts (verse 25). On the contrary, He is the giver of life and breath and all things. (James, 1:17). Worship must not be a barter, a purchase of a blessing. It must rather be a gruteful homage on the one side, and a free, unmerited bestowal on the other. The absolute, infine, all-sufficientm and self-contained God the God of the Jews and of the Christians, is thus set forth.

Offerspring—Still further, to enlarge

the God of the Jews and of the Christians, is thus set forth.

OFFSPRING.—Still further, to enlarge the conceptions, the address proceeds to show how men are related to Him (Verses 26, 27 and 26). The Athenians claimed to be aboriginal, to have spring from the earth, and they regarded the rest of mankind as inferior. Paul declares that God made all men of one blood, that therefore they constituted one family, a doorline imbedded in the whole Scripture (Gen., il.7) that this world-wide family had been divided by the Maker into nations with appointed boundaries, (Gen., il.8) that it was His will that all the A mere million didn't make any never mind to us, but we began to think that we were a little daffy, or something and we pinched ourself to see if we really were standing in the floor of Campbell's place, or asleep on the downy coach in the room of the Brown Eyed One.

We were not asleep, and we bet a million that we didn't know where the little black ball was, and Mr. Morgan Mills opened the box and the ball was gone and he said we lost.

Now, we haven't got money enough to buy a bag of peanuts from Kaempf.

Mr. Randle said the trick was as old as Capian Tomlinson's joke, and he exposed it by showing that there was a false bottom to the box.

Old made all men of one blood, that therefore they constituted one family, a doctrine imbedded in the whole Scripture (Gen., 1:7) that this world-vide family in the box has the story by the Maker into hydrogen with appointed boundaries, (Gen., xi:8) that it was His will that all the nations, wherever they might be, might be allowed the ball was gone and he said we lost.

Now, we haven't got money enough to buy a bag of peanuts from Kaempf.

Mr. Randle said the trick was as old he exposed it by showing that there was a false bottom to the box. seek afer Him and find Him, thus producing a universal system of worship,
(Rom., i:20) that to assist such approach
He was always near to every individual;
that, in fact, the very life of men is constantly derived from Him, so that without Him they could have no being, (Col.,
i:17); that, in short, men are not the product of nature, but the offspring, the
children of God, bearing His image, Gen.,
i:28), entitled to communion with Him,
(I John, i:3).
IDOLATRY.—In support of the last
thought that men are the offspring of

indicate that men are the offspring of God, Paul quoted from the Grecian poets. The reference is probably to Aratus, a native of Cilicia, Paul's native province. (Acts. xi.39). Cleanthes, who lived about the grant of the grant

God, Paul quoted from the Greeker poor. The reference is probably to Aratus, a native of Cilicia, Paul's native province. (Acts, xi.39). Cleanthes, who lived about 200 B. C., uses very nearly the same plane. Plato, in the same spirit, declares that God is "the father of noble children," and Plutarch, "blat the soul is not only made by Him, but begotten by Him," which is very near the Scripture view. (Matt. vi.39). Relying upon such authority which his audience ought to respect, the apostle calls attention to the folly of idolatry. He does so, low-ever, in the gentlest manner, "We ought not to think." The says, classing himself with the phillosophers, that the Godhead is like unto gold, or sliver, or slore. Certainly not. He would rather be like man if men are his offspring, (Verse 25). Beneath his words or between the lines is an unuttered suggestion of the Godman. If anywhere he is to be seen the might be expected in human form rather than his a graven image (Isa., xivi.3-5).

ILEPPENTANCE—Having set for the father and benefactor of the Godman. If anywhere he is to be seen the might be expected in human form rather than his a graven image (Isa., xivi.3-5).

ILEPPENTANCE—Having set for the father and benefactor of proserver, and the rules of all things, living, not he remains three motives. Roleatry belonged to a time of ground their religious pracolless, excluse, Reluction and the commanded all men to reput the commanded all men to

of great questions receive this address?
What will they do? One remark, the resurrection of Jesus, provoked some to mockery. This may have been by the Epicureans, who held "that the soul was nothing but the body; that both the body and soul were dissolved together and dissipated into the elements and that when this was done all the life of man was ended," I Cor., xvi22.) Others, perhaps not more serious, but more courtenous, promised to give another hearing to Faul (verses 22 and 33), who departed from among them. The effort was not wholly in vain, however, for some balloved; how many no one knows. Two names only are given—Dionysius and Arcepogdie, that is a member of the court, and Damaris, a woman of whom nothing more is known. Euseblus informs us that Dionysius afterward became Bishop of the church at Athens, and that he died a martyr. He is not mentioned afterward in Scripure. His conversion was an important event, regardless of his fature.

CONCLUSION.—The philosophers of Greece were representatives of all whom in our day assume an attitude of intellectual hostility to revealed religion. No view held now was not held then. Stologism answers to modern partherism, the doctrine that God is all and all is God. Epicureanism answers to modern materialism, the doctrine that there is no spirit, nothing but a mode of motion. The inscription of the unknowable. Paul's treatment of these crores is applicable to our times. The great fundamentals of theism must be re-affirmed, boldly, plainly and courteously, and the scholar must be made to know that these vagaries in religion are not new, that they belong to a time of ignorance, that we have come into a better day, that the gospel is now a recognized force, that a risen Christ is carryink forward His work, that a day of reckoning is near. But alass some will mock, others will ask another hearing, and a few will believe.

Personal and General.

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Senator T. C. Platt made a speech in New York a few nights ago, which indicates that he is likely to go over to the anti-Imperialists.

The oldest ex-Governors of Massachusetts, George S. Boutwell-he was the youngest man ever called to the office-passed his eighty-fifth birthday anniversary Wednesday with his family in Groton. As the active president of the Anti-Imperialist League, the days of his important public service may not be yet ended.

Dr. Bushrod W. James, an eminent physician and whilom poet of Philadelphia, has provided in his will that at death his body shall be embalmed carefully, with a view to its mummification; that it shall be placed in a hermetically scaled vault with certain pictures, coins, jewels, etc., which he has provided properly insectibed.

Oscar Hammerstein, the New York theatre manager, is a great stickler for evening dress at the playhouse, especially among guests of the management. "The least a deadhead can do," he says, "is to dress up. It makes no tired to see a man in free seats in a sack sut. If he and his friend are in evening dress they look like \$4, even if they ain't. And another thing—I don't like the idea of critics coming to my house on first nights in other than evening clothes."

clothes."

This has been a winter of much illness among members of Congress. Senator Money, of Mississippi, is absent, roported seriously in. Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, has a bad eye, which has kept him at home and prevented him from reading for two or three months. Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, has been in the hospital several weeks after a severe surgical operation. Senator Hawley has been ill in his apartments in Washington for months. All of these, except Senator Hawley, are young men, The veterans of the Senate, comprising a score of old men well around seventy, were nover in better health, more frisky or better able to take up the arduous work which most of them have in a short session of the Senate.

Short Talks With the Legislature.

Referring to the postponement of the Barksdale pure elections bill, the Page Courier says:

"The election methods in this State are destroying the morals of the people, and those who had hoped that some effithose who had hoped that some effi-cient law for the punishment of these crimes would be passed by the Legisla-ture are discouraged at the fate of a law that seemed honestly to have this end in view."

Clarke Courier: In a large number of countes no protection is given birds at any time. The agriculturists of the State should insist that a comprehensive bird law should be enacted by the next Leg-islature.

Warren Register: The Virginia bird law is very unsatisfactory. A few of the val-uable birds are protected for a short while each year, but the insect destroy-